# **WON'T GO TO WAR**

GOVERNOR LEEDY SAYS HE HAS GIVEN UP THE IDEA.

HE NEVER INTENDED TO GO

HIS BLUFF MADE FOR PURELY PO-LITICAL PURPOSES.

Two More Companies at Camp Leedy -Abilene Company Contains a Full-Blooded Spaniard-Representative Brown, of Greeley, Enlists.

Topeka, Kas., May 2.-(Special.) Governor Leedy announced to a warm personal friend of his to-day that he had about been persuaded to give up the idea of going to war. "The boys are laying down on me so hard," said he, "that I am strongly tempted to yield and stay at home."

Leedy has been making this play about going to war for purely political purposes. It has not been because of his patriotism. He just thought that it would be the easiest way for him to capture a renom-ination for governor. He actually believed at first that if he went to the front the Pops would fall over themselves to return him as governor. But for some reason the thing didn't work that way. The Pops didn't figure at all on renominating him under such circumstances. They began to figure on how much the political atmo-sphere would be cleared with Leedy out of way. The governor naticed it, and so did his officeholders. They began to press down on him. They told him that if he expected a renomination he would have to stay at home and fight for it, and not go to Cuba to fight Spaniards. He thought so too, and his declaration to his friend today as given above indicates that he is about as near Cuba as he ever will be.

Only two companies of volunteers came in to-day, from Fort Scott and Abilene, The Fort Scott boys got here at 1 o'clock and went direct into camp. During the afternoon they were fitted out with uniforms. ties into Missourl under joint inspection un

The Abliene company arrived at 3 o'clock and marched to the state house where they got their clothing. After they were fitted up they were drawn up in line in front of the north entrance to the state house. where Governor Leedy reviewed them. The governor was accompanied by Ed Little, Leedy made a speech and at its conclusion some of the boys shouted, "What's the metter with Ed Little?" and the others all joined in the chorus, "He's all right." It was very embarrassing to the governor and he turned on his heel and walked back into the state house, much humiliated.

The Topeka ministerial union held meeting to-day and appointed a commit-tee to devise a plan for the spiritual welfare of the troops at Camp Leedy. The ministers have learned that several joints are to be located in the vicinity of the camp grounds and they propose to prevent it if possible. The troops will receive daily visits by the preachers and everything pos will be done to surround them with good influences.

The Abilene company has a full blooded Spaniard as a private. His name is Will-His brother went down with the Maine. Bernardo and his brother were born in Madrid. They ran away and came to this country eighteen years ago. struck a streak of luck and both got into the American navy two years later. The one who went down with the Maine had been in the navy for sixteen years. William Bernardo quit after three years of ervice and came West and joined the regular army. He was in the Seventh Kansas cavalry and fought in the battle of Wounded Knee. He was mustered out of the service four years ago and has resided at Junction City ever since. When the call for troops was made he could not resist and enlisted. He is a "high private in the rear ranks," but says he will advance if they give him a show in battle. He expressed himself as more than anxious to fight against his native country. He wants to avenue the death of his brother. He has another brother now living at Madrid. His parents are dead.

Representative J. U. Brown, Republican, of Greeley county, enlisted in the Hutchir son company of volunteers and was elected first lieutenant. Brown has traveled extensively in the West Indies, and is quite familiar with Cuba. He had the yellow fever in the Bermudas.

The members of all the G. A. R. posts

of Topeka propose to escort the Kansas volunteers out of town when they start for Fort Leavenworth, the federal rendezvous point. Calls have been issued for special meetings to make all necessary arrange-

Captain W. M. Peterson's company held a meeting here to-night and decided to keep alive their organization with the hope that they will yet get into the service. The captain said: "I have 175 men on my list and I am certain we will yet have a chance to go to the front as volunteers. The regions of the state where the papers are scarce do not seem to have the enthusiasm that we do here and the companies recruited may fall short of the required number. We are waiting to fill up the short-

William Buck, colored, of Paxico, Kas., is anxious to go to war. He called on Governor Leedy to-day and tendered his services. He said he had a company of seventy-five colored troops, mostly Topekans, that would go to Cuba whenever wanted. Buck has been at work organizing his company for the past week. He says that Lawrence has also organized a col-

ored company. Buck has a great scheme. It is for this government to take charge of Porto Rico and turn it over to the colored people. He says that 50 per cent of the colored people of the United States would go to Porto Rico and live if this government would permit them to establish a colored government there. Of course, he would want the United States to protect it.

The following is general order No. 1, issued at Camp Leedy:
The designation of this camp will be Camp Leedy, Topeka, Kas., in honor of Governor John W. Leedy, commander-in-

chief of the Kansas volunteers. The following list of official calls is here-

by published for the benefit of all con Reveille-First call, 5:30; assembly, 5:45. Sick call, 7:00.

Recall from fatigue, 11:30. First sergeant's call, 11:40. Mess call, 12.

Fatigue call, 2:60, Recall from fatigue, 4:00 Guard mount-First call, 5:00; assembly

Mess call, 6:00, Retreat-First call, 6:30; assembly, 6:40.

Tattoo, 2:00. Call to quarters, 19:45. Taps, 11:00,

By order of MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M'CRUM. H. W. PARKER, Sergeant Major. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas officials are here to-day trying to get Governor Leedy to give their road a share of the ss of hauling the Southeastern Ransas troops to Kansas City.

for Washington, D. C., to confer with the war department. Secretary Alger has been wanting to get Funston's views on the sittation in Cuba for some weeks, but the colonel was tied up here in assisting to organize the Kansas volunteers. The work has progressed to that point where Gov-Leedy told him to-day that he could make a flying trip to Washington and give the department the desired information. Colonel Funston says that he will return to Topeka by next Sunday. While at Washsays he will make a hard pull to get the First Kansas regiment sent to the

A Kansas man is the inventor of the "disappearing" gun that is being talked about so much just now. His name is William Crozler, and he is the son of the late Judge Robert Crozler, of Leavenworth The gun is knows as the Crozier-Buffling ton disappearing gun. Young Crozler is graduate of West Point and is a federal

The state war department fired a national salute this afternoon in celebration of the great naval victory of Admiral Dewey in the Philippines.

Ed Little has à friend in Topeka who nandles ice, so Ed concluded that he should get on the quartermaster's list some way. Ed summoned the quartermaster into the governor's office to-day and said: "I wish you would give my friend the ice contract."

"Ice contract!" shouted the quartermaster, "Think we are running an ice cream factory out there? They may use ice in the army in Egypt, but not in Kan-

sas." "But say," he added, "as a thought struck him, "your friend ought to be able to get a contract from the Spaniards.

They'll need some ice soon."

# HUDSON LIKELY TO GET IT. Fighting Joe" Will Probably Be Appointed Brigadier General of

Kansas Volunteers.

Washington, May 2.-(Special.) Senators Baker and Harris and ex-Governor Crawford called on the president to-day and asked for the appointment of J. K. Hudson as brigadier general to command the Kansas troops. Senator Baker recently indorsed Hughes, but this morning transferred his indorsement to Hudson. He told the president that Hughes was a first-class man, but that, on the whole, he preferred Hudson on account of his military experience in the civil war. Hudson will doubtless be appointed.

The contest now being waged by the friends of Colonel Hughes and Major Hudson is becoming more and more interesting each day. It was confidently expected on Saturday that the president would make the appointment to-day, but to-day has gone by without any intimation of an appointment. It is not known now when the appointment will be made. In some quarters it is believed that the president will defer making the appointment until the squabble between Governor Leedy and the militia has been settled. Telegrams by the score are being received by members in congress, urging the selection of Major Hudson for the place. Major Hudson has the indorsement of the Grand Army posts in Kansas, as well as those of the older residents of the state. He is represented as having been one of the foremost men in Kansas since the close of the civil war, during which he gained an enviable record for bravery and gallantry in action, and is said to be well qualified to be the commander of the vol-

unteers of Kansas.

Topeka, Kas., May 2.—(Special.) Major
J. K. Hudson, who stands an excellent show of being appointed brigadier general by President McKinley, organized a regiment of colored troops during the civil war "I was selected as orderly sergeant when first went into the war," said he to-day. "The second lieutenant of my company was killed in a railroad wreck and I was wards I became first lieutenant and then regimental and brigadler adjutant. Later I was appointed an aide on General Schofield's staff. I was always of the opinion that a chance should be given the colored men to enlist. After I had been on the staff about six months I determined to ask permission to raise a colored regiment One morning I stepped up to General Scho field, who was a thorough military man of the old school, and said: 'General, I should like permission and authority from you to raise a colored regiment.'
"The general looked at me and said in a

thundering tone: "'Well, if you would rather raise a regiment of niggers than be one of my staff you may do so.' Calling to the adjutant he said: 'Give Lieutenant Hudson permission aud authority to raise a nigger regiment in any part of Missouri he wants to and let go as soon as he wants to." Major Hudson went.

# HUDSON VERY HOPEFUL. Is Confident He Will Land the Coveted Brigadier General-

ship. Topeka, Kas., May 2.-(Special.) Major J. K. Hudson feels very much encouraged to-night over his prospects of landing a brigadier generalship. He received the fol-lowing telegram from Congressman Broderick: "I saw the president to-day and explained situation." Ex-Governor Crawford wired: "Saw the president to-day. Confident you will be appointed." A tele-gram from Senator Harris said: "Letter in president's hands. Baker and Crawford went with me. Think no doubt of your appointment, but will not be made until Kansas regiments are organized and ready for service. I am extremely glad to have served a gallant soldier and a good man. May the old boys of the Blue and Gray always stand by each other and the united cour

Ex-Congressmen Long, Morrill, Calder Funston and Kirkpatrick have all wired indorsing Major Hudson, Many Ohioans are also pulling for him. State Commander Eastman indorsed Hudson by wire a few days ago. In that he said th old soldiers were for "Fighting Joe." day he received a message from Secretary Alger asking him to send indorsements from Kansas G. A. R. posts. He replied; "Give me a little time and will have the indorsement of every post in the state."

# WAR SPIRIT AT HOWARD. It Manifested Itself in an Enthusiastic Meeting at the Court

House. Howard, Kas., May 2.-(Special.) Last night an enthusiastic war meeting was held at the court house in this city. The drum corps played, the orchestra rendered patriotic airs, and the singing chorus and the audience sang "America," "Red, White and Blue," "The Star Spangled Banner," and other national airs. Speeches were made by Messrs. L. Scott, J. A. McHenry, E. Rosenstein, P. S. Hills, K. Hurst and others. A permanent organization was effected. The local war spirit is most en-

# Columbus Company Organized.

Columbus, Kas., May 2 .- (Special.) A full company was organized here to-day and will start for Topeka on a special train Wednesday morning. The company elected the following officers: Jack Farrel, of Weir, captain; A. F. Williams, of Columous, first lieutenant; Alva Starr, Weir, sec-

Changed to McPherson. McPherson, Kas., May 2.-(Special.) Gov

ernor Leedy to-day announced, through L. C. Criner, that McPherson was militia re-Colonel Fred Funston left this afternoon Marion, as formerly announced. Friday,

May 6, has been named as the time the recruiting officers will visit McPherson

Washington, May 2 .- (Special.) Mr. Sears, private secretary to Senator Harris, is a candidate for major of volunteers, and Congressman Curtis, of Kansas, has recommended C, N. Nelson for paymaster in the

A Smith Center Company. Smith Center, Kas., May 2.-(Special.) H. N. Boyd, recrulting officer, mustered in a

ompany of seventy-three at this place today, R. F. Vaughn was chosen captain. MRS. MILLBROOKE'S ECONOMY.

How She Saved a Quarter and What Happened to Mr. Millbrooke.

From the Cleveland Leader. George Millbrooke's wife has often expressed the belief that he will never learn to economize, if he lives a thousand years "George," she said, just before she left for Chicago two weeks ago, "is always spending money for things that he could get along without. He sends telegrams when he might write letters, and he buys books when he could get them at the libraries, but it doesn't do a bit of good. They say some folks are born without any sense of the value of money, and I guess it

But to get to the point of this little story. Mrs. George Millbrooke went to Chicago two weeks ago to see her old school chum, Bessie Willis. One morning after her visit Bessie Willis. One morning after her visit had about drawn to a close she got up with a headache and a longing to see her dear husband. So she decided to start for home that night, and a letter was immediately posted informing George Millbrooke that she would arrive on the 19:39 train. "This," sald Mrs. Millbrooke, "will be at the office for him when he gets there in the morning, and he will have plenty of time to run down to the station to meet me. I sunness if George were in my place he to run down to the station to meet me. I suppose if George were in my place he would waste a quarter for a telegram, but that would be foolish. It is only the people who know how to save that ever get ahead in this world."

George Millibrooke happened to be late in reaching the office next morning. He had stopped on his way to see a customer, and when he finally hung up his overcoat and unlocked his desk the forenoon was well advanced.

advanced.
Of ourse the first thing he did after sitting down was to read his wife's letter.
"Dearest George," it began, "I leave here this evening on the train that gets nome at 10:20 to-morrow morning..."

this evening on the train that gets nome at 10:20 to-morrow morning—"
"Ten thirty." exclaimed Millbrooke, glancing at the clock, "why, confound it, it's twenty-live minutes after 10 now," and without stopping to finish the note he tossed it aside, grabbed his hat and overcoat and hurried away, for he was a loving husband, and he knew that his sweet wite would grieve if he were not waiting for her when the train stopped.

So he rushed pell-mell away toward the station, not waiting for a car, because there was none in sight.

"Hi, there!" yelled a newsboy, "hurry or yeu'll miss it."

Millbrooke paid no attention to the scoff-

you'll miss it."

Millbrooke paid no attention to the scoffer, but rushed along with even greater strides than before.

"What's the matter," bawled a bootblack, "didn't the alarm clock go off?"

Still George Millbrooke's coattails flapped and snapped behind him, and he thought things that would look harsh and ungenerous in print.

Whirling into a cross street leading to the station, he broke into a run, listening as he did so for the beill of the incoming engine. Yes, there it was! By a grand burst on the homestretch he could be at the gates when they swung open, and, hugthe gates when they swung open, and, hug-ging the pole, he rushed ahead. The old apple woman saw him coming and crouched back against the wall to

make room. A small dog that got befud-dled and didn't know which way to turn was kicked into the middle of the street, and then George Millbrooke's right heel and then George Millbrooke's right heel came down upon a section of orange skin. People who had left the train and were pouring out into the street helped the injured man to arise, but the doctor's examination showed that it wasn't half as bad as it might have been. Except for the fracture of the right arm no serious damage was done, and even that, the sufferer was told, ought not to disable him for more than a few months. han a few months.

Alice Millbrooke went home alone, after

sitting in the waiting room for half an hour, with the firm determination never to speak to her husband again, and a sicken-ing realization that he had ceased to love her in the old way.

Of course these feelings were forgotten when she saw him-but she had saved a

# HOW A SHIP'S RUDDER IS MADE. Its Two Principal Parts and the Difference in the Strain That Comes Upon Them.

rom the New York Sun. The rudder of a wooden ship is composed of the stalk and the backing, which are so joined together as to form in effect a single piece. The complete rudder is coppered, protect it from worms, and then, besides

piece. The complete rudder is coppered, to protect it from worms, and then, besides being practically all in one piece, it has that appearance also.

The stalk is the part to which are attached the pintles, or pivots, by which the rudder is suspended and in dia place, these going through eyes set in the ship's sternpost. The stalks run up through the stern of the ship, and to its head is bolted a cap to which are attached the ropes by means of which the rudder is controlled. The backing is the blade part of the rudder.

By far the greater strain comes on the stalk, and the greatest strain of all comes on the head of the stalk—the rudder head—where it is held. The stalk is made of the wood most likely to stand the strain, carefully selected, sound, well seasoned oak, while the backing is made of spruce or hard pine. The stalk is a single, solid, massive piece, stout as an oak tree, and indeed of the dimensions of a small oak—something that a man can pin his faith to, if he can have faith in any wood—while the backing or blade is, like many modern wooden masts, built up. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find trees that would yield planks big enough for the purpose in a single piece, and the built up backing, made of pieces of selected wood, can easily be made of ample strength to withstand any strain that will be brought upon it.

As to the stalk, stout and solid as the

upon it.

As to the stalk, stout and solid as the oak may be, the head may be twisted by the force of a tremendous blow from a wave upon the rudder, or, under the repeated strains of long use the head may split, and so make the stack treless. Then the rudder is taken out and fitted with a new stalk. A suitable stick is selected and worked down to the proper size and form, and very probably the old backing is attached to it. The life of a rudder stalk would probably be twelve to fourteen years. The backing might last as long as the ship.

# DRESS AS AN ART. This Truism Is Sadly Misunderstood by the Average

Woman.

That dress is an art, is to state a truism

-a truism, nevertheless, which is so taken for granted that most of us give but phar-isaical observance to it. Every woman has her pet folbles, perhaps the most general being her firm, unalterable belief that she has so much better taste than her neigh-bor, who, poor dear, is hopelessly dowdy, just the same idea being uppermost in the other one's mind. Both are right, and at other one's mind. Both are right, and at the same time wrong, for it is exactly this complacent self-satisfaction that leads to such depressing conditions in dress. The average woman places herself truthfully in her dressmaker's hands, with the result that she is turned out to look as scores of other women have looked before her; whereas, if she had studied her good points, realized her defects, and thought out the dress which would express her personality, she would have stood out as a bright particular star against the uninteresting background of a commonplace crowd. It is the ground of a commonplace crowd. It is the little details which put the finishing touch to the whole, and transform the plain gown into an elegant costume: but because the dressmaker did not suggest a dainty crayat, nor a bow of lace, nor a knot of ribbon, who am I, says the average woman, that I should rush in where she feared to tread?

an, that I should rush in where she feared to tread?

With the majority the evil is wrought for want of thought; with the few, let us be just, for want of time. Of these latter ones we must think kindly; many there be who, in the feverish rush and tumble of an overworked world, have few thoughts to devote to anything but the great god of getting on. For those who have leisure, with little else to occupy them, there is no excuse. A few there are—a very few—with whom dress is an instinct; the right styles, the most telling colors, come natural to them, and for the life of them they seem to be unable to go wrong in their choice. Not that the countrier will welcome any outbreak of originality on the part of a customer, she prefers to work in the beaten track, as involving less trouble for herself, and it requires a strong minded woman to stand firm before her dressmaker.

ARMY BILL CARRYING \$35,720,945 PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES.

AND THE SENATE DIDN'T TALK!

ONE ITEM PROVIDES MONEY FOR AN INVASION OF CUBA.

senate Passes the Bill Providing fo Enlistment of 10,000 Yellow Fever Immunes-Senator Butler Urges an Aggressive Conflict.

Washington, May 2.-Several war meas ures were passed by the senate to-day and, notwithstanding their importance, not one of them elicited the slightest debate, Probably the most important measure passed by the senate was the emergency war deficiency bill, carrying \$35,720,245. Not more than ten minutes were consumed in passing it, that time being occupied in read-

ing the measure. Mr. Hawley, chairman of the military affairs committee, secured the passage of a bill providing for the enlistment of a volunteer brigade of engineers and of 16,000 men in the South, who are immune to ye!low fever, these enlistments to be in addition to those provided for in the president's call for 125,000 volunteers. The men will enlist "for the war."

Two other war measures were passed, on suspending, for the duration of the war, the restrictions placed by existing laws upon the quartermaster's department of the army, in order that supplies may be purchased without the present formalities and the other providing that owners of mining claims shall not forfeit them for not performing assessment work upon them, provided they enlist for the war. The war revenue measure passed by the house of representatives last Friday was received by the senate and referred to the finance committee for consideration.

At the opening of the senate's session,

the chaplain offered devout thanks for th glorious victory won by Commodore Dewy's Asiatic squadron. Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, chairman of the Democratic caucus, presented an order ap-pointing Mr. Chilton, Democrat, of Texas, to fill the vacancy on the finance commit-

ee, caused by the death of Senator Walthall. The order was adopted,

A conference on the sundry civil bill was agreed to, and Messrs. Allison, Quay and Gorman were named as the senate conferees.

appropriation bill was agreed to. A bill to amend the act to permit the us of right of way through public lands to tramways, canals and reservoirs, was

passed. The resolution presented last Thursday by Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, declar ing that no necessity existed for issuing bonds to provide funds for the war and in favor of the levying of an income tax was laid before the senate. Mr. Butler, in supporting the resolution, declared in favor of paying the expenses of the war "as we go. No issue of bonds would be necessary if the war was carried on as Lincoln carried on the great civil conflict. If the navy and land forces of the United States were allowed to move upon the enemy promptly and aggressively, the war would before the "bond sharks" could further succeed in mortgaging the future of our

The resolution was then referred to the finance committee.

The senate agreed, on motion of Mr.

Allison, to adjourn to-day until Wednesday next, and at 1 p. m. went into executive session. At 2:35 p. m. the doors of the senate were opened. The senate took a recess until o'clock to await the emergency appropria-

When the senate reconvened at 3 o'clock bills were passed as follows: Directing the secretary of the treasury to pay to the respective bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, \$109,199, according to their respective rights and interests, and to amend the postal laws relating to the use of postal cards so that persons using cards may provide them, under certain restrictions, and mail them by placing upon each a

cent stamp. The emergency war appropriation bill was received by the senate and Mr. Hale, of Maine, asked that it be laid before the

senate and considered at once.

Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, inquired whether the bill had been properly considered by the committee. Mr. Hawley, thinking that Mr. Chandler referred to his bill, replied hotly, address-

ing Mr. Chandler directly. "That is two or three times the gentle man has asked me that question about bills I have reported. I have already stated that the bill was duly considered. I want you to understand that when I bring a bill from my committee I tell the truth about it. The committee has given that bill full consid-

"Do I understand the senator from Con-necticut to say," inquired Mr. Chandler, that this army deficiency bill has been before the committee?"

"The bill I've got here is not an appro-priation bill," replied Mr. Hawley. "If the senator from Connecticut had kept his temper," contended Mr. Chandler tartly, "he would have learned that the bill I addressed my remarks to was not his bill. If he would listen before he undertakes to lecture me it would do him

"I do not desire to enter into any discus sion with the senator," replied Mr. Hawley. "I think the senator would better not," said Mr. Chandler. "I addressed myself to the bill that came from the house of rep-resentatives, and the senator lectured me on an entirely different bill."

The war emergency deficiency measure was read at length and passed without a word of debate. The senate then, at 4 o'clock, under the order previously made, adjourned until

HOUSE PASSES TWO WAR BILLS

# Emergency War and Naval Appropri ation Bills Were Put Through Without Division.

Washington, May 2.- The passage of the emergency war appropriation bill was the feature of to-day's action by the house. The naval appropriation bill, with the senate amendment providing for the payment of officers of the navy for the use of their inventions by the government stricken out, was reported from the conference and passed. It now goes to the president.

Mr. Cannon, in explaining the necessity of the emergency war appropriation, pointed out that there was not a dollar available from any source to meet these demands. Prompt action was demanded in each instance to place at the disposal of the authorities means to equip and make most efficient the forces of the United

Mr. Steele, of Indiana, interrupting, said he had been advised at the war depart-ment that the federal government would pay, and desired to pay immediately, vol-unteers from the moment of their enlistment, and Mr. Sayers added that the government would pay all expenses of unteers incident to their movement from

their homes to the place of enrollment. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, called attention to the probable expense of the war and necessity for extraordinary revenue. He said the \$50,000,000 appropriated for defense had been exhausted; that the present emergency bill carried \$36,000,000, and the expenditures made necessary by reason of the war would probably amount very soon to \$160,000,000 because of the fortification

The bill was then passed without divi-Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, presented the con ference report on the general Alaskan bill

appropriations.

extending the homestead laws to, and granting railroad rights of way in, the territory Loud reserved a point of order,

pending an explanation of the measure as involving new legislation. The conference report carried, among other important provisions, the creation of a commission to consider the North Atlantic fishery question and another to promote reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Canada. Mr. Dingley protested against the feature

of the report creating a commission to consider the North Atlantic fishery question and other controversies. He believed the conferees had exceeded their authority in acorporating the provision and moreover he proposition in itself was not such as to ommand support.

Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, spoke and

concluded by making the point of order against the amendment, that it was beyond he jurisdiction of the conferees, as being beyond their duties.

Mr. Shafroth, of Colorado, spoke in sup-

port of the conference report. Speaker Reed sustained the point of order made by Mr. Moody and the report was declared rejected and a further conference was asked with Messrs. Lacey, Shafroth and Ellis as house conferees. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, of the conferees on the naval bill, announced the result of a further conference with the senate an agreement whereby the amendment providing for the compensation of naval officers for governmental use of their intentions had been stricken out. It was this mendment to which the house objected on Saturday, and, it having been alienated. the bill and conference report were ac-

The bill to increase the number of surgeons in the army was passed. A resolution from the senate providing for the adjustment and settlement of claims and counter claims between the United States and the state of Tennessee

cepted.

was passed.

Mr. Loud, of California, called up a resolution providing for the creation of a congressional commission to make an exhaustive examination into the postal ser vice and report to congress. In support of the resolution Messrs. Loud and Flem ing, of Georgia, said frequent statements had been made in congress and the press suggesting abuses that had grown up in service and the field was apparently on inviting investigation.

The resolution was passed. The bill providing for the suspension of ertain statutes relating to the commissary department was received from the senate with senate amendments and, upon motion of Mr. Hull, the house voted to non-concur At 4:32 p. m. the house adjourned.

## FEATURES OF THE WAR BILL A Significant Item Is That of \$150,034 for an Expedition to Cuba.

Washington, May 2.—A significant feature of the appropriation bill passed by both ses to-day is an appropriation of \$150,-84 for the expeditionary force to Cuba. With it is a foot note from Major General Miles, urging that the fund is required with the least possible delay, explaining that the \$50,000,000 appropriation for national defense has been alloted, and that there is no money available for this particular obfect. The Cuban expedition paragraph includes \$42,000 for "unforeseen contingent expenses which involve immediate expendture for purposes of imperative urgency; \$23,255 for portable electric outfit and \$13,096 for intrenching tools.

The largest item under any head is \$10,-000,000 for clothing, camp and garrison equipage. The other big items were published with estimates. To the estimates as originally submitted by the war department, the committee added \$100,000 for pay for miscellaneous purposes in the naval establishment. The bill makes all of the tems available until January 1, 1899. The item of \$750,000 for incidental expenses includes the line of interpreters, spies or guides, for the apprehension of deserters, and limits the payment to army officers or \$10 each, and donates \$5 to each dishonorably discharged prisoner on release from confinement under court-martial sentence nvolving dishonorable discharge; for planting torpedoes in all principal harbors, \$100,-600; for purchase of additional torpedo ma-

For transportation of the army and its supplies \$6,000,000 is appropriated, and payment to land grant railroads which have not received aid in government bonds is limited to 50 per cent of full amount of

ervice The fortifications features of the bill include \$540,000 for procuring three 2-10-inch field cannon; \$518,000 for slege guns, carriages, ammunition and machinery, tools, te.; for their manufacture at arsenals, \$50,000; for range finders and instruments for fire control, \$50,000; \$1,015,000 for powders and projectiles, for sea coast guns and mortars and for projectile explosives, etc.; immunition for rapid-fire guns, \$425,000; fitting up twenty-one fifteen-inch smooth oore carriages for eight-inch breech loading rifles, \$21,000; for twelve-inch barbette carriages, \$275,000.

# Story Apont Haggard. rom the Bookman.

An amusing story comes to us from Hungary. It appears that in that courtry a ballet was lately produced which was based upon Mr. Rider Haggard's "She." The author, hearing of the production, wrote asking for some programmes, photographs, etc., and celved a reply from the manager of theater that he was much shocked at the receipt of this letter, for he, in common with many other citizens of the dual empire, had for months believed that the creater of She was dead, indeed, so the marager said, long obituary notices had appeared in some of their most important papers. Mr. Haggard wrote again that if the obituary notices were in any more translatable language than Magyar, he would be glad to see a few of them, and at the same time he begged that a paragraph might be circulated among the newspapers to the effect that he was very much alive and in the best of health. The last we have heard is that the manager reports that no newspaper will insert the paragraphs, that they decline to credit his statement, and look upon his request as a clever but somewhat unscrupulous attempt to obtain fine advertisements for the ballet. theater that he was much shocked at the

Is Crinoline Coming In?

The Church Review, in its summary of the week, noting the Princess of Wales' departure from Dover, says: "For the benefit of our lady readers we may say that when the princess embarked at Dover she appeared to be about 22 years of age, and wore (groans from the men) a crin-oline and an 'ugly."

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TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS. Short Description of a Run on One of the Fastest Craft in Ex-

istence. On inquiry at the Chatham dock gates as to whether H. M. S. Fury was in the port. I had the good luck to be told, "Yes, sir. you will find it down at the South lock It's rather a long way, sir, and it's going out this forenoon."

Within half an hour, and after some un easy experiences over dockyard cobbles, I came within sight of the Fury. It certainly was not pretty; but its great length and narrow beam gave me the impression that its speed must be great; while its sloping forecastle, the twelve-pounder gun on to: of the fore bridge, its other guns distrib uted about the deck, its torpedo tubes, and

uted about the deck, its torpedo tubes, and, above all, its three large funnels, filled me with the idea that it had powder in it to strike, if need be, and that it would be a formidable, or at least dangerous, implement in the hands of daring officers and well-trained men.

Passing the big after-funnel, I came on an open space and a couple of bluejackets, who were splicing a wire rope, volunteered the information that this was where the foremost torpedo tube would be placed when the ship was used solely as a torpedo boat. Here I was joined by the "sub," who apologized for his sudden ascent from the wardroom, and offered to show me around the rest of the ship, as the captain could not yet leave the bridge for any time.

"How many men are there on board?"

"How many men are there on board?"

could not yet leave the bridge for any time.

"How many men are there on board?" said I.

"Oh, our complement is fifty-two all told; but about thirty of these are stokers for training in the working of water-tube boilers, and they are changed every month. This is their mess deck. The magazine and shellroom for the twelve-pounders are under here also."

"There's not much room for thirty, is there?" hazarded I, drawing a bow at a venture, as I felt I should say something. "Well, no, there's not very much.
"Do you know what this is?" he said, to change the subject. "It is a collapsible boat. We have two, one on each side, you see. They are hoisted out by the derrick on the mast, and if we had to abandon ship they would take seventeen men each, and provisions for them as well.

"You see the deck is covered with a kind of linoleum; and it is found to answer much better than wood in this class of ships, as also in torpedo boats. Here are two six-pounder Hotchkiss guns, these and the twelve-pounder up there constitute our bow fire. Pretty strong for so small a ship, isn't it? You see, our object is to overtake and destroy by our superior gun fire an enemy's torpedo boats; consequently, when chasing, bow fire would be of great impertance, and I think that chap up there would give a pretty good account of himself." He pointed at the gun on the fore bridge as he spoke.

"The ship seems long," I said; and, being rather curious on this point, I added: "What length is it?"

"Oh, about 200 feet," he answered.

"And its beam?"

"That is about nineteen and a half feet and it draws about six. See here; this is the conning tower, with our half inch of armor on it. Isn't it a lot? We can steer from here, and in bad weather we have to, as one would be washed away on the bridge."

I looked inside. There was just room for two people to stand up inside, and it was fitted with a compass, steering wheel, telegraph to the engine room, and voice pipes to the torpedo tubes and various other parts of the ship.

"You say this is only half a

I queried. "How thick, then, is the ship's side."
"O." said he, laughing, "about an eighth of an inch"; and before I could quite grasp how much an eighth of an inch of steel really is in thickness he had disappeared down a ladder at my feet.
"Come down here," he said, looking up and smiling at my evident blank dismay at his last piece of information. "This is the mess deck for the bluejackets—under the turtle-backed forecastle, you see."
One long table stood in the center, and two rows of lockers ran along the ship's side. A few new men were down here, one stitching canvas, another mending his clothes, one reading a book, another writing a letter, and one stretched right forward fast asleep, utterly oblivious of everything going on beside him.
"About twenty men live down here," said the "sub." "These are their hammocks, and that is the capstan engine—we have a steam capstan."

steam capstan."

He pointed over his head as he spoke.
"More storerooms under our feet, too,"
he continued. "We keep the explosive war
heads for the torpedoes down below here.
We have two eighteen-inch torpedoes, carried, without the heads, in the tubes themselves. Now, let us go up on the fore
bridge."

bridge."

I followed him up the little fron ladders till beside the twelve-pounder. We had increased speed, and now we were well out of the Medway and gliding along through the water so smoothly that I could hardly believe the statement that our speed was over twenty-four miles an hour. Slipping through the water with no vibration at all, the only indications of speed were the ripples on the water flying past us and the fountain of spray rising at our sharp, straight stem, sparkling with all the colors of the rainbow as the with an included with a sun's rays flashed upon it.
"Well, how do you like it?" queries my chum. "Midships, steady." "Steady, sir,"

chum. "Midships, steauy.
replied the head.
"I wish I were in your place." said I,
"you have made a new man of me already."
"Oh." replied he, laughing, "come out on a cold, wet night in January, when a heavy sea is running, and you have to hang on to the rails or the twelve-pounder here to prevent yourself being carried off your feet, when the seas rise dashing of the turtle-back and washing all over the upper deck; when you are soaked to the skin, and, clinging on to something, are shivering and thinking of the many thoushivering and thinking of the many thousards ashore who are fast asleep, warm, and snugly tucked between the blankets; when the blinding spray and sleet is lashing your face like whipcord in an incessant shower, so that you can hardly open your eyes as you vainly struggle to peer into the darkness to discern the lights of the vessel ahead, and when everything down in the wardroom is sliding about on the deck, gloriously mixed up, so that if you wish to get a piece of meat for supper you have to hold the joint with one hand while you hack off a slice with the knife, and when you can't stand up by yourself-you'd soon change your mind."
Walking aft we went down the engineroom ladder.

room ladder.
"I'm sorry we are only going 280 revolutions per minute now," said he. "You should see them going at 350. That's the time."

But even as it is I wonder mightily to see these two engines, with their many bright rods flashing up and down at a speed I can hardly make my hand move at, and the crarks whitering around at the second the cranks whirring around at the rate of four revolutions per second are alone enough to make one pause and wonder when human ingenuity will reach its limit, and also speculate on what a terrible smash there would be if anything chanced to see wrong.

Music Hath Charms

From the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. From the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Queer methods are sometimes used in politics when a hard fight is on hand. There is a certain Republican worker who can always be relied upon for carrying a good slice of the county. When the contest is close he makes votes by playing the organ and singing hymns. He leads the choir of his church, and when he pays the county parishioners a visit and gets his music going, he has no trouble in securing all the votes he needs.

music going, he has no trouble in securing all the votes he needs.

A man was elected to a county position a few years ago by getting into debt. Before announcing his candidacy he borrowed all the money he could from people of influence, who, he feared, were against him for the office. He did not need the money, but he needed support. The men from whom he borrowed were afraid to oppose him lest he should neglect to pay them back, and he had practically no opposition from any source. When he was elected he returned all the cash he had borrowed. He had put it in a bank for safe keeping and had not spent a penny of it.

Ruling Passion Strong.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. A certain out-of-town man, who was widely known in Cleveland, representing one of the oldest families in Northern Ohio. had many peculiarities. Among these was had many peculiarities. Among these was a remarkably fastidious care for forms of speech and pronunciation.

One day when he was standing on the little landing at his island hone, he slipped in some manner and went into the water with a resounding splash. There were a number of visitors on the island, and several of them were at the landing when the proprietor fell in. Among them was an old lady, who shrieked direfully as the host disappeared.

andy, who shricked direfully as the host disappeared.

"He'll be drown-ded," she wailed; "he'll be drown-ded!"

Just then the waters parted and the head of the victim of the accident appeared above the surface.

Coughing and sputtering, he looked toward the agitated old lady,

"Drowned, you old idiot," he roared,
"drowned!"

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